

against Germany to pull Europe's hot chestnuts out of the fire for them. A poll taken by President Wilson established that in excess of 80% of the USA population opposed involving the USA in the latest "balance of power" struggle in Europe. President Wilson was re-elected in 1916 only because "He kept us out of war." Then as now the nation hated war.

**Great Britain in the Autumn of 1916** was anxiously expecting Germany's peace offer. Germany was convinced by the Autumn of 1916 Great Britain could not continue the war alone. Germany hastened to offer Great Britain peace terms too attractive for Great Britain to decline, Germany's 1916 offer of a "negotiated peace" on a "status quo ante" basis. Great Britain was on the verge of informing Germany of Great Britain's acceptance when the Zionists quickly made their offer to the British War Cabinet to railroad the USA into the war as Great Britain's ally. The British War Cabinet was certain Great Britain could defeat Germany with the USA as Great Britain's ally. Great Britain immediately accepted the Zionist proposal and discontinued further consideration of Germany's 1916 peace offer to Germany's keen regret.

The British War Cabinet entered into their agreement with the World Zionist Organization in London in 1916 by which Great Britain agreed to compensate the Zionists with Palestine for using their influence to pressure the USA into World War I as Great Britain's ally. That agreement provided for Great Britain to dismember the Turkish empire, Germany's ally in World War I, after the defeat of Germany. The Zionists were to receive Palestine to become their so-called sovereign Jewish State. The only reason Great Britain stationed 200,000 British troops in Palestine after the end of World War I was to compel the Christian and Moslem native majority to accept a minority of alien Jews as the Government of Palestine, in defiance of Great Britain's responsibility under the authority vested in Great Britain to create a Government of Palestine by the League of Nations mandate given only for that purpose.

USA Christians to this day labor under the belief that the USA declared war against Germany because a German submarine sank the S. S. Lusitania. That is not so. The S. S. Lusitania was sunk in February 1915 and the USA declared war against Germany in April, 1917, two years later. The USA recognized that Germany was justified in sinking the S. S. Lusitania under international law, under the Hague Convention regulation for the conduct of submarine warfare, and under today's acceptable international practise in peace of the right of self-defense by all nations.

**In 1915 Germany relied upon the identical international right to sink the S.S. Lusitania carrying USA ammunition in the English Channel to Great Britain to be used against Germany that President John F. Kennedy relied upon in 1962 to sink USSR ships carrying USSR nuclear missiles to Cuba to be used against the USA. President Kennedy gave orders to sink the USSR ships in mid-ocean unless they immediately turned back and returned to the USSR with their undelivered cargo of nuclear missiles. Although in 1962 the USA was not at war with Cuba, in 1915 Germany was at war with Great Britain. The USA has the means today to prevent such delivery of ammunition for any such use. Germany had those means for that same purpose in 1915 and made use of them then.**

An event of historic importance recognized throughout the world today is the "incident" on the border between Germany and Russia in July 1914 which triggered World War I. Whether by accident or on the orders of a mad Russian General, a small number of Russian soldiers in July 1914 crossed their border a short distance into Germany. That "incident" is the spark that ignited World War I. For years prior to that "incident," a large number of German and Russian soldiers were stationed on both sides of that border night and day in the expectation that the long-awaited inevitable war against Germany might break out at any moment of any day.

**Colonel Edward M. House was sent to Europe by President Wilson early in 1914 to investigate for President Wilson the much**

rumored probability that war would break out in Europe in the very near future. After visiting the important European countries, Colonel House informed President Wilson in May 1914 in a confidential communication since made public that in his considered judgment, "France and Russia are ready to pounce on Germany when Great Britain gives them the word." Unless Great Britain gave that "word" in July 1914, it is most unlikely that "incident" plunged the world into war over a few Russian soldiers who crossed their border a short distance into Germany. It is a known fact today that Great Britain, France and Russia had been straining at the leash for years trying to provoke a war with Germany as soon as they could find a way to create an "incident."

Great tension existed throughout Europe in the Summer of 1914 due to the assassination of Crown Prince Ferdinand of Austria-Hungary by a Serbian assassin at Sarejevo. It is also most unlikely that the world was plunged into a devastating war over the wording used in one sentence of Serbia's proposed letter of apology to Austria-Hungary. It is true that the wording in one sentence of that letter did become the subject of heated discussion between the diplomats of Austria-Hungary and Serbia. However, Great Britain would have hesitated a long time before plunging the world into war over the words to be used in that letter of apology. In all the years since 1914 there has never been discovered any foundation in fact to support the rumors that World War I was triggered by the assassination of Crown Prince Ferdinand. Those rumors were undoubtedly circulated by Great Britain as "red herrings" to conceal the truth from an unsuspecting world. It does seem that "the truth always catches up with a lie."

**It is undeniable that World War I would have ended in the Autumn of 1916 if the Zionists had not rushed to the British War Cabinet and stopped Great Britain from accepting Germany's 1916 peace offer. It is also undeniable that if World War I had ended in the Autumn of 1916 that there would not have been a war going on in Europe in 1917 into which the Zionists could railroad the USA. Zionists cannot escape their responsibility for the cost in USA lives and treasure by railroading the USA into World War I, for planting the seeds of World War II against Germany and unleashing communism on the world in Russia in 1917.**

Great Britain hesitated about accepting Germany's 1916 peace offer at the time it was offered only because the offer included the "status quo ante" feature. Great Britain was undecided about the practical application of the "status quo ante" feature of Germany's 1916 peace offer. Great Britain assumed correctly that the "status quo ante" feature implied that the territorial and political status of all belligerents would be restored to their status prior to the outbreak of war in August 1914. Great Britain realized that in effect and in fact by the "status quo ante" feature Germany would obtain Great Britain's official blessing for Germany's Berlin-to-Baghdad project, the very thing Great Britain planned, promoted and provoked war with Germany to prevent. Accepting Germany's 1916 peace offer under those circumstances would prove a great blow to Great Britain's pride and prestige and a rather bitter pill for Great Britain to swallow.

By necessity in early Autumn of 1916 Great Britain was anxious to accept Germany's 1916 peace offer including the "status quo ante" feature. In the Autumn of 1916 by necessity Great Britain did not have much choice in the matter. Great Britain's only alternative at the time was to continue the war against Germany alone. Great Britain considered that nothing less than suicidal. However, before the British War Cabinet had time to communicate Great Britain's acceptance to Germany the Zionists rushed to the British War Cabinet in London and submitted their proposal to railroad the USA into the war as Great Britain's ally.

Under the circumstances existing at the time, the British War Cabinet expressed considerable interest in the Zionist proposal.

The British War Cabinet felt quite certain that Great Britain could defeat Germany with the USA as an ally. After brief deliberation, the British War Cabinet accepted the Zionist proposal and discontinued further consideration of Germany's 1916 peace offer. That brief history of Germany's 1916 stab-in-the-back by Zionists is the genesis of how the USA was railroaded into World War I as Great Britain's ally. That brief history also explains the mystery of the Germans hatred against Jews in Germany following Germany's defeat in World War I.

The author of this article had the honor of being a protege of the Hon. Mr. Henry Morgenthau, Sr. between 1912 and the time of his death on November 25, 1946, only on matters of international significance. Mr. Morgenthau, Sr., (the father of the Secretary of Treasury under President Roosevelt), served as USA Ambassador to Turkey and was recognized in the USA and throughout the world as the best informed person on all matters dealing with Zionism. Mr. Morgenthau, Sr. fought the hardest of all persons to prevent the implementation by the USA of the Zionist conspiracy to railroad the USA into World War I as Great Britain's ally. The author of this article was privy with Mr. Morgenthau, Sr. to the meeting in New York City of leading Zionists and other Jews on December 25, 1916 to give effect to the 1916 London agreement between the British War Cabinet and the World Zionist Organization shortly implemented by them.

Mr. David Lloyd George, Great Britain's Prime Minister sent Mr. Josiah Wedgewood, a Member of Parliament, to the USA with the documented evidence to prove to USA Zionists Great Britain's intention to compensate the Zionists with Palestine. Mr. Josiah Wedgewood arrived in New York City on December 23, 1916 and immediately contacted Colonel House. After consideration by Zionists and other Jews at a December 25, 1916 meeting, Mr. Wedgewood's papers were forwarded to President Wilson in Washington through Colonel House. After that, nothing that Mr. Morgenthau, Sr. could do was able to prevent the implementation by the USA of the 1916 London agreement between the British War Cabinet and the World Zionist Organization. Mr. Morgenthau, Sr. and this author earned the undying hatred of Zionists and other Jews for making the attempt. If Mr. Morgenthau, Sr. had been successful the USA would not have been railroaded into World War I, nor would World War II have been fought, nor would communism have been unleashed upon the world through them in 1917.

The author of this article had the privilege of serving in a confidential capacity under Mr. Morgenthau, Sr. as Chairman of the Finance Committee of the National Democratic Committee in the 1912 election which installed President Woodrow Wilson in the White House. In line with his duties, this author cultivated close friendships with the nation's political leaders from coast to coast, who for obvious political considerations cooperated under pressure from Zionists to railroad the USA into World War I. Mr. Morgenthau, Sr. continued to caution these political leaders inside and outside the Administration in Washington that their efforts to railroad the USA into the war as Great Britain's ally would make them responsible for the hatred of Germans against Jews in Germany which was certain to follow Germany's defeat in World War I.

The author of this article lived in Europe for a number of years immediately following World War I and much of his time was spent in Germany. Only USA Christians understand the German hatred against Jews in Germany following Germany's defeat in World War I who saw with their own eyes as this author did the suffering and misery inflicted upon Germans solely as a result of Germany's 1916 stab-in-the-back by Zionists. Many USA Christians believe that under similar conditions created by similar circumstances USA Christians would react in the same manner toward USA Jews even though USA Christians are slow to anger. Germans gave vent to their feelings against those they held responsible for dealing Germany that mortal wound in 1918. Germans reacted fur-